### TERMS : 82.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE NEW DEPARTURE AGAIN.

CLARKSVILLE, : : : JULY 12, 1878.

The last New Departure of which we wrote, in our last issue, is eliciting such advocates of innovation, is that from the press a variety of opinions the fundamental doctrines of the Conas to its purpose and the probabilities stitution are a restriction upon the maof success or failure. Hypothesis is terial and intellectual growth of the the staple of the arguments pro and con, but however severely it may be those doctrines must be disregarded, censured by the moss-grown relics of or the expansion of which the country Democracy, the fact still remains, that and people are capable, will be injurithere is everywhere, a growing convic- ously retarded. In our opinion, nothtion among the "bone and sinew" of ing more clearly illustrates the wisdom the country that something must be of the "fathers" than the fact, that they done, and speedily—something which eliminated, from pre-existing governexisting party organizations cannot effect-if the material interests of the people are to be properly protected and the government cleansed of the those for whose benefit these institucorruption which foreshadows its early tions were founded and at the same dissolution. Whether this new movement is in the right direction, or whether it contains within itself, the germ of success, depends upon the wisdom and patriotism by which it is conprolled. In the first place, it is clear to all

reflecting minds, that the administration, with its army of dependent and dishonest office-holders and its rings with all the power of concentrated capital, cannot be defeated, except by a compact array of all the elements of opposition, moving, as a unit, against the strongholds of tyranny. The onposition has the strength, but it will not avail without unity of purpose and will i'aform us what prospective develconcert of action. How to secure this harmony, is the most important as well as the most delicate point to be considered. If the people would take the matter in their own hands, the solution would be easy enough—the masses cannot be bribed, but their pretended representatives can be, and Radical cunning and Radical money the Constitution. When satisfactoriare always at work to buy up t'ae prom- ly enlightened upon this point, we shall inent men of every new nove which heartily endorse any wisely conceived threatens Radical sup emacy. And scheme for adapting our institutions here lies the great ob tacle to harmony to the broadest sort of expansion and amongst the opp sition, both in the the most head-long progression. But, North and th'e South-buy up the the expansion of the last decade is not leaders and the flocks scatter.

which alone, can bring success, and is yet in the country, enough of skill and clamorously demanding a new much of the body and strength of the calism manipulating it so as to divide | mapped by human wisdom. and weaken the opposition. The overthrow of the administration, if effected at all, must be by the spontaneous effort of the better portion of the people without regard to party affinities. of reform. It must necessarily be however, that portions of each can be detached and united under a new name-making a numerical majority, will it follow as a matter of course, that Bourbon Democracy and puritan Radicalism will succumb at once, to the new party? So far from it, the Democrats will bring out nominees will be the victor, because it has the patronage of the government at its ters, stuff ballot boxes and, with the

may bring together the entire opposi-If however, it proposes to form a third party, at this juncture, "failure" is al-New parties are either the work of time, or the spontaneous creation of a sudden revolution in public opinion. We do not doubt the formation of a new party, provided the form of government remains unchanged long enough for its growth, but the attempt to force it into existence, at this time, will result in strengthening the arm of despotic power and hastening the erection of a throne upon the ruins of free institutions. If Grant is elected for a third term, the empire will be established beyond the reach of any remedy save that of bloody revolution, and hence the vital importance of a union of all the elements of opposition, not a new party, but as the spontaneous gathering together of all the friends of liberty and the Constitution. Save these first-then let parties be formed with an eye to their better protection, and solely for the public good. What we advocate, for the present, is not a fusion of parties or political amalgam, but a simple union of all patriots against a common enemy, and when that enemy is defeated, the ingredients of that temporary union will seperate themselves and then will be the propitious hour for new combinations.

Ox the 3d of March last, the United States owed Grant \$25,000 per annum by contract, but by a few strokes of his pen, the next day, he increased that indebtedness to \$50,000. Not content with this grab for himself, he, at the same time, secured to various other officials an aggregate of wages amount- his father, has been found guilty ing to \$1,500,000, all to be paid by the by the jury, and sentenced to imprispeople—not the whole people, but the oned for life. This trial will, we hope, producing classes, they alone, being prove a wholesome check upon the, the creators of wealth. With this inerease of salaries, the said Grant and other officials are luxuriating at watering places, and otherwise, whilst the toiling millions are sweating under the burdens imposed upon them by a corrupt mouied aristocracy. Such are not the blessings guaranteed by a violated constitution.

WE occasionally see pretty strong proof that the work of integration is going forward in the Radical ranks. No doubt, many of the rank and file are disgusted, no tso much at the villainy of the leaders, as at its exposure. But it will not do to rely implicitly upon such symptoms of disgust, for men who have endorsed

It is often said, of late, in reference to our form of government, that no institutions can long exist that do not keep peace with the expanding ideas of the age. And, in accordance with this view, it is not unusual to hear reflections upon the wisdom of the fathers,-as the founders of the government are rather sneeringly designated. The idea intended to be conveyed by

present age and generation, and that ments, certain cardinal doctrines: fixed points-from which popular institutions cannot depart without injury to time so embodied and shaped those doctrines as to give the widest scope for the enlargement of material prosperity and intellectual progress. Of course the framers of the constitution contemplated none of that recent progress and expansion consup mated by violating all law, human and divine, and trampling under foot the rights of the many that the designing few may wallow in the mire of luxurious cor-

Perhaps we are too old fogvish to comprehen, the views of the advocates of moder o expansion and, in charity for our obtuseness, we beg that they ope ment in the material, intellectual, or; moral progression of the country, is forbidden or has been defeated by the fundamental doctrines of the "fathers," or what progress, in any direction, calculated to increase the prosperity and happiness of people, is without the sanction of, or in opposition to to our taste and as it was effected only There is still another difficulty in the by disrupting the Constitution, we way of, that perfect concert of action stand by its fragements, hoping there this is to be found in the impatience and patriotism to reunite those fragor craft of those who are constantly ments and preserve the semblance and party as the only panacea for corrupt original. In the meantime we deprecate maladministration of the government. the utterance of sentiments calculated Though the adherent of no party, we to impair popular veneration for the believe we can hear in that cry, the mighty dead as well as for the glorious hoarse voice of discord, and see in that | doctrines they enunciated as the most movement, the crafty hand of Radi- reliable chart of popular rights ever

As a means of remedying the glorijustice, many, in widely separated lopassage of those who belong to the To form a new party will require more calities, are advocating a return to the class denominated "lank leanness, long time than can be spared from the work wiser policy of other days, by making drawn out." indicial offices appointive, during good made up of portions of both the rival behavior, instead of elective for a short Raudle Robertson, one of the earliest parties now in existence. Suppose term of years. We not only approve the suggestion, but go still fartherinsisting that it is impolitic to make elective any official connected with the judiciary system. Judges, clerks, magistrates, sheriffs and constables should all be appointed. In this way, the forest, but also the scarce less wild red officers of the Judiciary would be removed from politics and party, and the and the Radicals do the same, and in State be spared a heavy expense re- It is said of him, when he once got on such a triangular fight, the latter party sulting from that curse—the multiplicity of elections. The expansion- archs of the forest no obstacle was sufists will object to this, because it is ficient to deter him from the pursuit. disposal and the monopolies, which taking a step backwards. We answer If he scaled the rugged and sky piercnow control the administration, have that it is wiser to take many steps ing hill, or meandered along the banks that it is wiser to take many steps the capital with which to corrupt vo-backwards, to a point of safety than or across the smaller streams, or even that it is wiser to take many steps ing hill, or meandered along the banks or across the smaller streams, or even the county warrants bought at march steadily forward to political swam the Cumberland rendered swolaid of the bayonet, give effect to demoralization if not ultimate ruin, len and turbulent by reason of recent enough of fraud to convert defeat into If to this reform were added sessions of rains or melting snow. It was all one the Legislature every four years, with to the intrepid hunter. With unabated a corresponding increase of pay, the ardor, he still pursued his object.— Bonds received of Bailey, House, the general gloom that shadowed the purely upon the supposition that it people would soon experience the ben- Lashing his gun to his back he would and Quarles, from sale of county inter- entire town; the almost painful silence make a square fight with Radicalism. the more prompt and sure administrathe more pr tion of justice. These changes, with branch that intervenes between him on hand. They reccommend the fundready endersed upon its programme. to the people, would, we feel persuaded, accomplished until he returned to his hand. be followed by most beneficial results.

> Penitentiary is his reward. But if a game grew searce, he sought out a loand his reward is popular admiration the fall and winter, hunting and trap- amount of releases \$688.05. ue of his stealings. Money is the god up his quarters at Harris Sulphur

whom its dwellings were burned and its he was a man of fine culture, having fields laid waste. His reward is a received both a literary and medical clearkship for his sister, in the dead education. He at one time conceived letter office, in Washington, and in an the idea of having him a suit of clothes by each of them, and from whom colatmosphere of moral poison and con- made entirely of mole skins, and for lected, and to produce a receipt from tagion which female purity cannot some years this was the absorbing Bank, for the payment of the money down the ladder, prepared him for the great many traps and set them in al- sworn to before, and filed with the

THE Grant administration has condescendingly evinced its love of popular liberty by intimating to the officeholders, in Massachusetts, that they may vote for Beast Butler if they choose Of course "fellow-feeling" will induce them to carry out the policy of the administration on making high officials out of the meanest ma-

YOUNG WALWORTH who murdered too common plea of emotional insanity. The consideration given to that plea has, no doubt, encouraged the perpetration of crime under the hope that the criminal, under its shield, can escape punishment.

Some of the back-pay Congressmen have come to the conclusion, that they would neither have voted for the bill, norreceived the money, if they had supposed so much fuss would have been made about it. The people had quietred up at this one.

We learned this morning, that the fourth July came off, one day last week. but it is so changed since our boyhood that we did not recognize it by a single a landmark by which the future histo- the Lone Star State. rian can trace the rise, the upward progress, the decline and fall of the Re-

As as evidence of the strength of the Granges in Illinois, it is said they elected every man they nominated for in February, and this year was no exa Judgeship, throughout the State.

THE shaky politicians of the Northvee with the farmers' movement, but we hope they will not be given an opportunity to betray this good cause.

LETTER FROM ASHLAND CITY.

limb, would precipitate him a distance county that I have ever heard of. Ferrie improvement the coke passes that have been accumulating at the both manand beast. Deer and turkeys in the old coke furnace red hot, in the old coke ace it passes in foot of the precipice for ages. The are plenty, especially deer, and "fire other is through a crevice or fissure in hunting" is resorted to by many as a the rock, extending from the apex of means of ridding the land of deer in the the bluff to the bottom of the recess. habit of committing depredations upon This latter approach can not be used the growing crops. Improved lands tality at Gallatin during the prevail- to keep the wolf from their doors, ous uncertainty of the law, of provid- by any one of aldermanic proportions, are worth from \$2 to \$5 per acre ing epidemic there, should prove to the ing for the better administration of as the fissure will barely admit of the acre. More anon.

> The initials "R. R." are those of July 1st, 1873. settlers of the City of Rocks, who in process of time became one of the successful Nimrods of the period, wandering up and down hill and dale in pursuit of his favorite pastime, hunt- and 32 magistrates present. ing not only the wild animals of the man who then held undisputed sway Privilege tax received of P. Oneal over this part of the heritage of man.

of the object of his pursuit. Is a poor man takes what does not When the country became more belong to him, it is stealing and the densely populated and as a consequence and reverence proportioned to the val- ping, returning in the spring, taking A. T. Smith to be collected for counof this world and is worshipped no Spring, which is not far from "Rising more devoutly when clothed in righte- Sun Bluff," when he would spend the ousness than in the hideous garb of spring and summer, fishing in Marrowbone and the Cumberland, and by way of variety, sometimes practicing the

Con. Mosny betrayed his State by healing art, for notwithstanding he oming to the support of the man by lived this wild, roving, unsettled life, breathe with impunity. His first step hobby of his mind. He made him a so collected, which report shall cinity and watched over them with the ame solicitude that a fond mother watches the sleeping hours of her first | Court, (See Code, 499, Sec. 501-2-3. coveted suit. Finally in sorrow he parture south arrived he destroyed all seding liabilities are closed and settled that he had collected, packed his kit up in accordance with law.

Resolved, that the County School jonquil, early daughters of spring, education, showing disbursements, ex-laughing kissed the gentle dew, the penses, scholastic population, average mocking bird, thrush and oriole in his far off southern home sung the requiem under which they acted; said stateof Randle Robertson, the man by ment to be filed by the first Monday in whose daring feat a name was given to Sept. 1873.

> beautiful Cumberland. June 30, 1873.

tug states that while on his way up the lake a few nights ago, there suddenly ly, submitted to so many steals, that it appeared in view the city of Oswegowas not believed they would have flar-light in the streets, and to all appearirty-one miles distant-with the gasances that a brilliantly-lighted town would present from a hill in the immediate vicinity at night. The light- one-fourth of a mill on the dollar was tary, J. C. McDaniel; Corresponding gust, for men who have endersed such villainy for so many years, will ment on newspapers, and the Central dozen others on the lake shore below. for privileges, as now assessed, and one E. Loomis; Seargeant-at-Arms, Lewis this: readily conclude that they can stand Pacific railroad demands prepayment as Sackett's Harbor, were dis-dollar on the poll. it a while longer and return to their upon government freight. It is a bad rallow with renewed zeal.

The Poor-house committee reported was witnessed for several minutes, and rule that doesn't work both ways.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: For old ac- An Important Improvement in their quaintance sake I thought I would feature. Long may it live however, as write you a short epistle relating to

ception, and all those who were ready did so, and for their pains had their expectations "nipped in the bud." vest, are trying hard to identify them- The spring was so severe that three separate plantings of corn were necessary to ensure a "stand," usually we have an abundance of roasting ears by have an abundance of roasting ears by the first of June, but this year they ded into four sections, intended to conhave not been plenty in the fields un- tain four separate charges of coal, iron til within the last few days. Cotton is EDITORS CHRONICLE: Rising Sun also proportionately as backward as Bluff, a well known landmark on the corn, and is just commencing to bloom. ers intersect the furnace below these Cumberland, is situated about two and During the month just past we have chambers, and so great is the heat oba half miles above Ashland City, on had not less than twenty days of rain, pletely "coked" before it arrives in the the left bank, ascending. It rises al- I do not mean by this that it has rain- body of the furnace. Mr. Ferry, bemost perpendicularly to a hight of ed during the entire length of twenty fore an experiment was made, estimaabout two hundred and fifty feet above days, but that it rained once, twice and ted that 14 cwt., (19 bushels,) less coal low water mark. Perhaps there may sometimes thrice per day for that numbe some legend connected with this ber of days, and for fear good measure 1871, by using the same quality of coal. bject that would be interesting and would not be dealt out to us, it fre- iron ore and limestone, it was found entertaining, but if there is we have quently rained at night. As a natural that the saving in the furnace to which not been advised on that subject. It consequence everything at one time ted to 22 bushels to the ton of iron. takes its name from a rough painting "went to grass," but steady work durthat is to say, Ferrie's improvement re in red color, intended to represent the ing the times when rain was not fall- duced the consumption of coal to the god of day just rising above the hori-zon. This is thought by some to have since, has changed the appearance of to 50% bushels and be it remembered zon. This is thought by some to have been done by Indians when this was a things vastly; and if everything at the a furnace to which was applied all the trackless wilderness, but the oldest in-habitants know this to be a mistake, as right we will have as a general thing A saving of 22 bushels of stone coal many of them well remember the er- good crops in our county. The sec- to a ton of iron in your city and vicinmany of them well remember the ergood crops in our county. The sec-ity will amount to \$1.76 a ton, and in the product of a furnace of 10,000 night add foolhardy, feat gave name as a rule timbered, but not with the tons annually, \$17,600, which is a good and notoriety to an object that might kind of timber we have in Tennessee. profit in itself. have remained comparatively unnoticed. The painting originally consisted of the Sur and the initial of Sand Lack Pine Och and Historical Williams (Sand Lack Pine Och and Historical Pine Color of isted of the Sun, and the initials of Sand Jack, Pine, Oak and Hickory. has a third furnace on the new printhe artist, "R. R." the letters being We have some Pararie, however, much ciple almost ready for blowing, and the about two feet long, done in lampblack. of out land is sandy, but there are va- second, which is the one so scrutiniz-More recently, some other adventurer rious kinds of soil, among them, a red "Iron and Steel Institute," on the ochas painted "pale Luna," and Pleiades, together with his initials, "D. W." of our river bottom and creek lands body, is giving results far beyond the The painting is executed in a recess in are black sticky or waxy; all of our most sanguine expectations of the apparently perpendicular front, farming lands are very productive. patentee feet from the top of Asa general rule our counties are, lage the British Iron and Steel Institute, the cliff, which is about thirty feet and many of them are so diversified said in an address delivered in April om floor to ceiling, extending back that they almost represent the differme three or four feet, and laterally ent portions of the State. This portwelve or fifteen feet. There are two tion of Texas is almost entirely neg- order to gasify the hydro-carbons, but nodes of approach—one by climbing lected by emigrants from States north this loss Mr. Ferrie has rendered undown a cedar tree that grows out of the cotton States proper. We have the side of the bluff near the floor of an endless variety of soils even in our which has been described and discusshe recess. It is said by those who county, some of which is level, some ed in our transactions. ave tried it that it requires a strong slightly undulating, and other portions the furnace with Ferrie's patent proerve and a clear head to accomplish broken and hilly. The climate duced 634 tons of pig iron, 489 tons of the feat, as he feels well assured that here the entire year taken into which was No 1, while the other furone false step, or the breaking of a consideration is unsurpassed by any 332 tons of which was No 1. In the

C. H. JONES.

# COUNTY COURT.

The Court met last Monday in Quarterly session, Judge King in the chair,

The Sinking Fund Committee reported as follows:

ount bills on hand maturing " Notes " " ..... mount County Warrants issued...

efits of freedom from political excite- plunge into its surging waves, with as est in railroad, three have been handed that brooded over all, and broken only ment, of fewer and wiser laws and of little thought of consequences as to them as attorneys to defend a suit by the rumble of hearses over the storneys to defend a suit a strict accountability of all officials and home, never considering his aim ing of 937 past due coupons, now on

camp with the pelt and choicest parts | The Court House Committee was

John J. Staten reported amount of rich man steals, it is called kleptoma- cality more congenial to his pursuits, 1873, \$31,317.77. In addition Peter railroad tax collected to the 1st of July era Mixture." Our contemparary nevnia-a species of emotional insanity, and went south where he would spend Oneal has collected about \$3,500.00,

The following resolutions were introduced by Dr. Cobb, and passed. In

the present state of tax collections it is

Rosolved. That in the future it shall be the duty of all Revenue collectors, railroad or county to make monthly statements, on the first Mondays in most every field and garden in his vi- County Court Clerk, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by for said purpose, which book he shall present to each term of the County born. He never succeeded, however, shall at his discretion, appoint one or more attorneys to bring suit against abandoned his long cherished enter- bond, and no Tax Collector shall be prise, and when the time for his de- installed into office until all his pre-

and departed with the promise to re- Commissioners, R. W. Humphreys, J. turn in the spring. But when spring B. Killebrew, and G. T. Abernathy came, when snow and frost gave place the County Court Clerk a detailed to gentle showers, when the daisy and statement of their action as a Board of tendance, pay of teachers and other matters required under the law

Resolved. That the compensation of the subject of these lines, a name co-extensive with the habitations of those who have traveled up and down our dred dollars for each and every month said schools shall be in successful op-eration in every civil district in the county, and one nineteenth less than one hundred dollars for each civil district in which said school or schools A captain of a Lake Ontaria steam- are not successfully operated or taught. There were three candidates for Su perintendent of Public Schools, Prof. N. L. Whitfield, Rev. J. G. Gwynn and Rev. J. B. Brickhouse. Prof.

Whitfield was elected.

It was resolved that schools should

BLAST FURNACES.

McMINNVILLE, June 27, 1873. Like the balance of the United To the Editor of the Times : States, we have had a spring and a As there are a number of blast furpart of summer upprecedented in the past history of our State. The

> The test made in the past two years by this new process, show a great sav-ing of coal, which is certainly worthy the consideration of any one embark-

ing in the furnace business. The improvement simply effects the coking of bituminous coal on top of the furnace,-that is to say, Mr. Ferand limestone. These four compart-ments are heated by a very ingenious

In the comparative test made in 1871 nace produced only 555 tons and only

> Yours very truly G. T. LEWIS

readers of the Examiner, if proof with pain from incessant toil, were needed, that they have a candid honest journalist in their midst;

"During the prevalence of the epi-Centreville, Leon county, Texas, demic here our estimate of the population remaining is 1,500. In this we are sustained by the opinions of the citizens. The deaths by the cholera, strictly within the corporate limits, to this writing, (Wednesday, July 2,) have been an even hundred, We have therefore, lost one in every fifteen, or six and two-third per cent. This is an appalling figure, and shows a larger mortality in Gallatin elsewhere. It goes far beyond that of Calcutta. where in the sickliest year it is only two and a half per cent. At Nash-ville, from 1833 to 1843, after the advent of cholera, it was 4.56 per cent. 37 40 Vent of Choicia, nearly 6 per cent. The \$7,656 86 above is the total mortality, inclusive of cholera. If an inhabitant of Gallatin could have foreseen on the 1st day of June last that one person in every fifteen would be lying in a grave, 171 00 he would have been appalled at the fearful picture; and yet it is true. And we are glad that our absent .87,656 86 friends were not here to witness the Of one hundred and seven State terrible scenes of the past month, the

> e stricken survivors.' FOR THE CHOLERA.-More than will or ought. forty years ago, when it was found that and took the name of the "Sun Choler lent its name to a better article .-We have seen it in constant use for

nearly two score years, and found it to found interest, and vitally concerns be the best remedy for looseness of the future peace and prosperity of this the bowels ever yet devised. It is country. It cannot receive too soon not to be mixed with liquor, and therefore will not be used as an alchoholic citizens .- New Orleans Times. beverage; its ingredients are well known among all the common people, and it will have no prejudice to combat : each of the materials is in equal proportion to the others and it may, fessional skill; and as the dose is so moved that in the opinion of the House very small, it may be carried in a tiny of her Majesty's Government should phial in the waistcoat pocket, and be always at hand. It is:

Tinet. opii, Capsici, Rhei co., Menth pip.,

Campho. Mix the above in equal parts : dose. ten to thirty drops. In plain terms, take equal parts tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camor and mix them for use. In case of diarrhosa take a dose of ten to twenty drops in three or four teaspoonfuls of water. No one who has this by him and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera. We commend it to our Wes-tern friends, and hope that the receipt will be published. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer com-

## Revenue Collections.

The fiscal year of the United States Revenue Department has closed. The following are the amounts paid over to Collector Peabody during the year: July, 1872; \$38,787,59; August, 1872, \$23,203,73; September, 1872, \$21,369,-56; October, 1872, \$17,473,55; Novemder, 1872, \$18,629,29; December, 1872, \$15,563.92; January, 1873, \$16,846,53; February, 1873, \$15,850,39; March, 1873, \$18,427,18; April, 1873, \$22,046,-34; May, 1873, \$31,332; June, 1873,

\$19,686,17. Total \$259,216,25, The foregoing figures show a very handsome total for the year for this district. It also exhibits the fact that the collector has used every effort to obtain all the change due Uncle Samuel.-Nashville Banner

Nashville Typographical Union, Officers of Nashville Typographical Union No. 20, elected at their last regular meeting, for the ensuing term :-President, G. G. Proctor; Vice President, S. B. Shearon; Recording Sec-

We, as a people, ought to learn some-thing from the experience of others. We ought to take notice of the beacons which have been erected in other countries, and thereby avoid the blunders which others have committed. The plainest and simplest prin-

terest dictate such a course. Yet it is evident that we are following in the beaten track of European civilization, and though so young, and having a continent in which to work out our destiny, we are beginning to feel some of the curses that afflict even the most advanced and enlightened nations in the Old World.

What are a few of their most striking and impressive social characteristics? The colossal fortunes, idleness and reveling luxury of the few, and the grinding, starving poverty and wretch-edness of the toiling many. These phenomena are at once causes and effects, and from them results inevitable such dire plagues that great portions of the masses cry out in the very bitterness of their souls, and consider life a caof their souls, and consider life a ca-lamity to be thrown off rather than a but compared with the free circulation plessing to be desired. A fierce and terrible struggle is

ways going on in one form or another openly or secretly, between the oppressed and the oppressors. The Car-bonars, the Commune, the Internation-als, the dagger, the poisoned chalice, and every infernal machine which men, frenzied by a sense of intolerable wrongs, can invent, naturally enough are born of these conditions and do their direful work

Make the ease your own, and ask yourself how you would feel and act in the premises? The laws of tyran-ny, which the deposits of the middle ages found means to impose on the masses, have brought along with them their own penalties, through the centuries the eternal truth that no wrong, however hedged about with tripple steel and ramparts reaching the heavens, can finally go unchallenged, or the really guilty go unwhip-

ped of justice.

To arrange society so that the people can barely keep soul and body together, so that disease, and misery, and carking care shall be their constant attendance, leaving them with no prospect and no hope of even a tolerable existence—and then erect asylums and poor-houses, with all the paraphernalia of taxation, repression and ernelty, for the maintenance of the miservictims when their physical and moral energies actually give way, and you have done a work in the abused name of philanthropy, which entitles you to the wages of iniquity and

Put society in Europe into the crueible and this, at least, comes out. Is the picture overdrawn? We think The facts are too well known; there have been too many parliamentary reports and too many probings of the public sores to admit of any doubt upon the subject.

If we turn our eyes homeward, we shall see ominous evidences of the establishment and steady growth of a similar social system in this country, stretching away from ocean to ocean, and sowing the seeds over a continent for a crop of the apples of Sodom. There will be children born to-mor

scarcely able to comprehend. when they become men, the extent of their possessions, though they may same day a multitude of other children | half THE following exhibit of the mor- men and women, will scarcely be able though every limb and tendon throb

> We are adopting through ignorance, or indiference, or design, the inherent vices and fatal tendencies of the old civilization of Europe, which has at one time or another, drenched almost every square mile of its soil in blood Is it fitting that we should make no attempt even at improvement ?-that we should hear the sullen roar of the dis-

tant storm, and do nothing to avert it, or find a shelter while we may? Some of the richest men in this country will have become so through the direct or indirect prostitution of the powers of our Government and to own land enough by virtue of grants, for which not a dollar has been paid, to form independent kingdoms. They to form independent kingdoms. They will take shelter behind the Constitution and claim the immunities and prerogratives of vested rights, as if the estitution were designed to destroy will be established at all the all right and justice, create nabobs and slaves, and pave the way for its own fi-

Will the poor children of the future be expected to ratify and maintain this public plunder? Will they admit that their predecessors had the right to bind them with chains to poverty and thraldom forever, in order that the few who neither toil nor spin may dress in purple and fare sumptuously every day, in full possession of the vast domains which have come down to them as heirlooms of legislative iniquity? Frankly, we don't believe that they

To encourage by legislation, or perprevention for the Asiatic cholera was mit in this Republic a line of policy, permitted to have that architectural blot covered with a metalic roof if they think best.

The Court House Committee was permitted to have that architectural blot covered with a metalic roof if they think best.

prevention for the Asatte choice was permitted doctors of both hemispheres drew up a prescription, which was published (for working people) in the New York Sun, ter, is to lay the foundations of bloody, in servile imitation of the pauper-masocial and political revolutions, and all the nameless horrors that follow in their tread.

The matter is pregnant with pro-

Great Britain.

London, July 8,—In the House of Commons this evening Henry Richard, member for Mertha Tydvil, and Secherefore, be compounded without pro- retary of the London Peace Society, communicate with foreign powers for the purpose of improving international law, and with a view of establishing arbitration as a permanent resort for the settlement of differences between

Richard, in support of the motion, stated that he had received a large number of letters from America expressing sympathy with his proposi-tion. He proceeded to show that the danger of war kept four millions of men armed annually in Europe, rendering necessary a taxation of two billions of dollars, and the payment of yearly interest on war debts of \$750,-000,000. In addition to this the value of the labor withdrawn from industry s estimated to be \$1.250,000,000. In Germany conscription forced an emi-gration which was depopulating the country, and Russia, France and Italy were financially crippled by the expense of their enormous military estabishments.

Gladstone opposed the motion. He argued that it would defeat its own ob- gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, ject, because the continental nations cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, held widely different views on the sub- and arrests decay. ject. He asked the gentleman to with- Spalding's Glue is up to the sticking point.

Richard declined to withdraw, and the House divided. The division resulted in a tie, 98 year to 98 nays. The Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the motion, which was adopted.

Nashville Life Insurance Company. Although at least one thousand of the policy holders of this Company in that section of the country visited by cholera, not one of them has died of the disease thus far. In fact, since its organization, (July, 1867,) its death losses have only been twentygight in number, amounting to seven-ty-six thousand five hundred dollars By its mortality table its losses should have been forty eight in number, and for one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. Comment is unnecessary—Liver and American essary .- Union and American.

THE New York Express vouches for "This company shall never get 

riodicals of the country have been cut changed and receipts are off and diminished to a great extent, the late day in the season. and we are somewhat curious to know what will be the result of this postage The same set of Congressman who voted themselves back pay, whitewashed the Credit Mobilier, and doubled the President's salary, abolished the

franking privilege and included the ex-Bowling & Thomas of "O. K." Warehouse list, even prohibiting the free sold July 4th, 66 hhds as follows: circulation of papers in the county or parish where they are published. This 22 hhds, good leaf from 10 25 to 11 75, 15 hhds medium leaf from 9 25 to 10 00, 6 hhds, common leaf from 8 40 to 9 10, 4 hhds, low leaf from 7 70 to 8 30, 19 hhds, lugs, from 6 10 to 7 95, 2 hhds, trash 5 00 to 5 50, is virtually a tax upon knowledge which we doubt if the people will en-Turnley, Ely & Co., of the Elephant ware-

dure.
The country and weekly press of this country is no mean influence that can house, sold for the week ending July 4th be set at defiance by an economical pretense. The abuse of the franking privilege by Congressmen and political 18 hhds. Fine leaf from 12 00 to 13 25.
51 hhds. Good leaf from 10 50 to 11 75.
22 hhds. Medium leaf from 9 40 to 10 50.
9 hhds. Common to low leaf from 7 50 to 00.
85 hhds. lugs from 6 00 to 7 75.
5 hhds. Factory trash 3 50 to 5 00. parties was so flagrant and notorious that there was good ground for the pop-ular demand for the stoppage of that

of newspapers and periodicals that form the staple reading and public opinion of the nation, the pretense of saving the cost of distribution of thes prints is a pitiful business that ought to recoil on the Congressmen who We very much mistake the power of

Molasses.—Newcrop, in Louisiana, fall-ing very short of expectations has largely advanced. We quote 656 70 by the but. Syrups.—50ca65. the press in this country if the editarial force do not make the repeal of this provision a question at the coming session of Congress, and if they do not put their mark upon any man in public life who has the audacity to claim his back pay, and dispute the passage of a repeal of this obnoxious clause in the present postage law.

No one wishes or desires the return of the old franking privilege with all its abuses, but the return to free exchanges is a far different affair. It only restores to the press the opportunity to which they are fairly entitled of knowing what is passing through the country, and of informing their readers of matters of interest, and this reason especially applies when we consider weekly country press, from which all items of local news of crops, improvements, crimes, or other incidents, are gathered by the dailies, and distributed by means of their large circulation over the cities, and by the tel-

As the matter now stands, every paper of any extended circulation is compelled to cut down its entire exchange ist, and culling out certain papers and periodicals as the most important, while the rejected papers are also deprived of many of their city exchanges which they greatly want. The whole legislation on this point was a piece either of negligence, or else a delib erate slap at the free press of the country for their commenting on Congressional corruption and debasement. Taken in either aspect, the sooner the law is modified, the better for the politicians and the country .- New Orleans

COAL.-We clip the following from the Madisonville (Ky.) Times :

The St. Bernard Coal Company owns 13,000 acres of superior coal lands in Hopkins county, operating five mines. They mined and sold last year two million bushels of coal, and this year sell probably increase to two and a million bushels of coal, and this year sell probably increase to two and a million bushels of coal, and this year and load his own game. At the same time and place there will be a pigeon shooting for a purse of \$200; 10 birds each, 21 yards rise and 30 yards fall. Personal desirant to the applying to Mr. We have also other mining compa-

nies in our county-the Diamond and the Hecla. The Diamond commenced operation last fall, and is now in condition to do good business, and we believe it will be equally successful. It Livery, feed and Sale Stable, is emphatically, a home company, composed of some among our best ener-getic, business capitalists, and is deserving of greatest guccess. The Hecla if just commencing, and

in about six months will be ready for When all these mines get fairly under way there will be no further necessity for our southern friends to send for Pittsburg coal, as there will be enough coal mined in this county to Mr. supply the whole south for centuries. The St. Bernard Transportation the robbery of our people. Some of the monopolies which have been ereour county and is a live institution. It ated or fostered by Government, claim has recently purchased a splendid tow boat and a large number of barges, and has commenced carrying to Mem-phis, to which point it has already shipped about 300,000 bushels, and make trips every two weeks, carrying each trip 100,000 bushels. Agencies Mississippi river towns, and Hopkins

petition with Pittsburg coal, and we

have no fears for the result. TOBACCO IN WISCONSIN.—Secretary Langson, says the Janesville Gazette. in his report for the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, gives the following interestrng facts in relation to the cultivation and shipment of tobacco in Wisconsin. Within the last few years the cultivation of tobacco has received some attention in this State, particularv in Rock and Crawford counties. The amount of Wisconsin leaf tobacco forwarded from various stations along the lines of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, in 1872, was 6,418,800 pounds, against 1.373,650 pounds in 1871. The crop of 1872 brought the producers an average of 8 and 6 cents per pound, or about \$88 per acre, the average production being about 1,025 pounds per acre. The net proceeds of Wisconsin tobacco, received here in 1872 amounted to upwards of half a million dollars. The yield in this State last year was 15 per cent. below the average of preceding years, but still was larger than any other of the Southern States, and was exceeded to any considerable extent only by Mas-

sachusetts. Connecticut and Pennsyl-A Houston, Texas, dispatch of the 5th inst., says the weather is now more favorable to crops, and worms no longer appear in Texas. There will be two-thirds of a crop of cotton, and cereals are very fine.

A GENTLEMAN having a horse that ran away and broke his wife's pack, a neighbor sought to buy the animal as means of divorce. "No, no," said a means of divorce. "No, no," said the owner, "I intend to marry again myself before long."

THE working population of the United States is estimated at 13,000,000 one-third of the population. THE wheat crop over the State said to be fully an average one-which

is quite as good as we ever make. Hope told a Flattering Tale, But never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet, as that delightful

reparation "Sozodont." So cool and re-

teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums

shingly agreeable to the mouth and

At the residence of the bride's father, in this county, on the 24th of June, 1873, by Rev. J. H. Reynolds, Mr. Andrew J. Gil-mert, of Houston county, and Miss Reflec-CAS. ARERNATHY, daughter of Col. G. T. Abernathy, of this county. DIED.

MARRIED.

Near this city, on the 8th inst., after a lingering lilness, Mr. Gronge Stafford, aged 42 about years.

A CARD.

My health having been in a measure restored, I will from this date resume the practice of medicine. The patronage of my friends and former patients is respectfully Office on Strawberry alley, opposite the Court House. Residence on College stree between First and Second streets. L. L. LURTON, M. P.

I MEAN WHAT I SAY. I will sell good brick at \$6 to per thou and. Send in your orders. Clarksville, July 12, 73-tf.

July 12, 1873-4w,

CLARKSVILLE TOBACCO MARKET. We have no new features to note in the market this week, prices are un-

CLARKSVILLE WHOLESALE MARKET.

SUGAR.—New crop is now in good sup-y, and we quote, Louisiana, in Hhds. 104c.—4c more in bbls. Clariffed; list; Caushed, Powdered and Granulated,

COFFEE-Very firm. We quote Rio 2334

VINDOW GLASS-8x10 \$3 75 W box, 10x12

12x14, 4 75. WDER-Rifle, \$7 50 B keg; lend, 10 B B.

SARDINES-24c, MACKEREL-No. 3, per bbl, \$10 00; kits,

No. 1, \$2 0032 50.

BLACKING-374,375, per dozen.

NAILS-35 50.

IRON-Kentucky, 514: Tennessee,

ROPE-22025c.

PITTSHURG COAL 30 cts. Sr. BERNARD.

ets, delivered. Clover Seed—\$5 75 to 6 00 per bushel.

FINE SPORT.

Saturday, August 2, 1873,

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Saturday, August 2, 1873,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT.

(Non-Resident Notice.)

It appearing to the satisfaction of the

CLARKSVILLE

FEMALE ACADEMY.

FACULTY:

LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Miss V. DRYDEN, Miss A. V. CHILDS, Miss A. DRYDEN.

LATIN AND FRENCH,

Miss BELLE DRONGOOLE,

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Miss S. E. HUGHES, Miss A. SPEAR,

ART DEPARTMENT,

MISS KATE CABNEY.

MISS ANNA BENNETT.

GOVERNESS.

Clarksyille, on

There will be a shooting match a fair Grounds near Clarksville, on the f August, for a purse of \$1,00; ent

825, Java 30635. SALT.—Kanawha, 5 bushel bbls, \$2 75

RICE-Carolina, 10.

tween the various newspapers and periodicals of the country have been cut changed and receipts are liberal for

Broaddus

& Co.'s

DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Stock of Spring and Summer

Carpets, Clothing

SALT.—Rahawine, 56 00; Extra, 56 50 to 50; Choice or Fancy, 59 50g10 50. STAR CANDLES,—20c. WHISKEY—Common country, \$1 00g1 20; est brands Robertson county, \$1 75@2 00. CHEESE-W. R., 14c; dairy and factory, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS SOAP—Bar, 63:0.

OILS—Coal oil, 2le; lard oil, 80 ets; inseed oil, raw \$1 65, boiled 1 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—70.

VARNISH—Copal, 81 63; Japan, 1 10.

ETC., ETC.

Wholesale & Retail

Ready made Dresses for Ladies and Misses Custom made Clothing and Gent's Furthing Goods, latest styles, that will fit and wear well.

A fine line of Youths' and Boys' Custom Made Clothing, that will not only make the boys happy, but will make the mothers and fathers rejoice to know that they can find a suit for their boys, at Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s to fit and wear better than one made at home. made at home.

We have all of the new and desirable fabrics in Black and Fancy

**Dress Goods** 

The question where can I find such and such goods? need not be asked when you visit Clarksville. All you will have to do above pursescan do so by applying to Mr. is to go to Rice. Broaddus & Co.'s Store Estes at his gun store on Franklin street. S. Franklin street, and call for what want, and you will be almost certain the control of t

Wm. A. Dudley and Mike C. Northington have completed and well stocked their new Livery, Feed and Salo Stable, on Strawber-ry Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Hacks, or wanting their horses to have a good feed, will do well to call on them. W. A. Dudley will conduct the business, and M. C. Northington will remain with

Commissioner's Sale of Land. M. W. Ogburn vs. Mrs. M. A. C. Ogburn et als

Lot No. 1, of the lands of John Ogburn, dee'd, as shown by the plat of W. M. Snei-ton on file in my office. The same is situ-ated in dist. No. 8 of Montgomery county, and contains 121 across.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay costs; the remainder on a credit of 12, 18 and 24 months. Notes with good security required, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1874.

PETER ONEAI, Cl'k & Com'r.

July 12, '73-iw-pf, adv. & bills \$7.00.

Cooper.

In obedience to a decree of the County Court of Montgomery county, made at the July Term, 1873, I will ofter for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Mational Hotel Domestics and Sheetings

very cheap. Extra bargainsgiven in Irish Linens, Table Linens, Pillow Case Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Doyles, Crash, Tidles, &c.

Thos, Quarles (col.) et als, vs. Elvira Quarles

PETER ONEAL, CIR. White Goods, Hosiery, Notions,

ropolitan Ruffs and Fishnes for the neck, all new and desirable.
Embroidered Linen and Jaconet Bands and Sleeves.
Elegant stock of Linen and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Real Val. Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' nice white hemmed Handkerchiefs for Si per dozen. hiefs for \$1 per dozen. Ladies' all linen H. S. Handkerchiefs for

It is well known in this country as one of the best. Full supply always on hand at Factory prices. RICE, BROADDUS & CO.

It is our daily study to know the wants of this community, and all who favor us with a call will find by a close examination of our stock that it is NOT, nor do we intend it SHALL be, excelled by any its this or any other market in this vicinity, in Variety, Style, quality and Low Prices. We extend a cordint invitation to air. Very Respectably,

RICE, BROADDUS & CO

tion, for sale at this office.

PARASOLS !

Ladies, don't fail to call for Club Stock

Large stock of Bleached and Brown

Saturday, August 2, 1873,
a certain tractor parcel of land lying in
district No. 3 of said county, containing 24
acres, being the tract allotted to William
Cooper in the partition of the lands of Hiram Cooper, dec'd,
TERMS: Cash enough to pay costs; remainder on a credit of 12, 18 and 24 months,
Notes looging interest from date, with
good security required on each and a lien
retained for the purchase money.

PETER ONEAL, Cl'k & Com'r.
July 12, '73-4w-pf. \$5.00.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk from the allegations of the petition that Elizabeth Quaries (col.) is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville.

CHRONICLE, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four weeks, requiring the said Elizabeth Quaries to appear before the Hon. T. W. King, Judge of the County Court, at the August term of said Court, to be held at the Court-house in Clarksville, on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1873, and plead, answer or demur to compiainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her, and set for hear-

Will make money by calling on us, as we don't allow any house to undersell us.

We are now, and have been for the past
five years, Agents for the

ANNIS SHEETINGS

April 12, 1873-14,

мау 17, 1873-11 BYERS', and at low prices.

MILLET SEED—SI 75.

HUNGARIAN SEED—SI 26.

TIMOTHY SEED—SI 25.

RED TOP OR HERINS GRASS—SI 50.

ORCHARD GRASS—S2 50.

TRACES—SII 50 to 15 00 per. doz. COLLARS—\$10 to 27 per. doz. HAMES—\$5 to 12 per doz. AXES—\$12 to 15. per. doz. The following are the prices paid is date for country produce.

HACON-Buying, 9 to 9%c. LARD-9 to -c. TALLOW-7c. DRIED APPLES-3c per B. UNPEALED PEACHES-3c. PEALED 8 to 10c.
PEALED 8 to 10c.
PEA NUTS-40 to 60c, per bushel.
GINSENG-80 to 85c
BERSWAX-25c,
FEATHERS-new-50c,
WHITE BEANS-\$1 50 to \$2 0c.

KID GLOVES!

Rev. J. M. WRIGHT, President and In- \$1 75per dozen.
Ladies' nice Balbrigan Cotton Hose for 88 00 per dozen.
Fufl line of Ladies' Misses,' Gents' and
Boy's Hostery and Notions, chesp for easb.

MERCHANTS

Others will be added to this corps as they may be needed. Our organization shall be complete, and thoroughness will be our aim in every branch.

TUTTION—Per Term—Primary, \$15; Prey, \$20; Collegiate, \$25; Incidental Board, \$90; Washing, \$1.50 to \$2 ath. Optional branches at mode-All charges must be paid on entering ex-cept by special contract. Send for Greniar. Rev. J. M. WRIGHT, Pres't. June 28, 73-46.